

to the production of alcohol; to the Committee on Finance.

#### AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. TAFT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6263) to amend section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communication by wire, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF BRANDY FOR FORTIFICATION OF WINES, ETC.—AMENDMENTS

Mr. DOWNEY submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 5892) to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

#### COMMITTEE SERVICE

On motion of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] be excused from further service as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that he be assigned to service as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys; and that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] be assigned to service as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

#### TAXATION OUTLOOK—ADDRESS BY SENATOR GEORGE

[Mr. BROWN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article from the New York Times of January 14, 1942, containing a portion of an address by Senator George on January 14 on the subject of the taxation outlook, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### POWER FOR VICTORY—ADDRESS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address entitled "Power for Victory," delivered by Hon. Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, on January 10, 1942, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### PRIVATE JOHN ALLEN—EDITORIAL FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY LEADER

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Private John Allen," published in the St. Louis County Leader, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### DOUGLAS C. WATSON—ARTICLE FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article from the Philadelphia Record of December 21, 1941, relating to the work of Douglas C. Watson in aviation engineering, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### LABOR DISTURBANCES

[Mr. O'DANIEL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the St. Paul Pioneer Press entitled "The Battle of Minneapolis," and also an article entitled "Our Minneapolis Members Victims of Brutal Teamster Attacks," published in the

Brewery Worker of January 7, 1942, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### PRIORITY SITUATION ON PACIFIC COAST—LETTER FROM OSCAR R. FUSS

[Mr. DOWNEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter addressed to him by Oscar R. Fuss, of Los Angeles, Calif., relative to the priority situation on the Pacific coast, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### DEVELOPMENT OF POWER IN WYOMING

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the Record an address delivered over a national hook-up January 10, by Attorney General Francis Biddle, in connection with the opening of the Cherokee and Watts Bar Dams of the Tennessee Valley Authority. These great dams, in addition to their aid to navigation and the economic development of the Tennessee Valley and adjacent areas, provide additional electric power needed in that area in the successful conduct of the war in which we are now engaged.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not rise to object to the request, but earlier in the session I obtained permission to have the address of the Attorney General printed in the Record.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am glad to receive the information that the address has already been ordered to be printed in the Record.

In this connection, Mr. President, I wish to point out that we have in the State of Wyoming several large irrigation and power dams, and at present some unused power of both electrical and coal generation. This power could be used if, through some fortuitous circumstance, the O. P. M. and the War Department should be able to locate the State of Wyoming as a part of the Union of States situated in an area not accessible to enemy attack. Near the city of Casper there is a site ideal for installation of another great dam which could furnish additional electrical energy at a relatively low cost. This site has been approved by the Reclamation Service as suitable for a power and irrigation project. In the vicinities of Rock Springs, Sheridan, and Gillette there are vast deposits of coal, by the use of which electrical energy can be produced at a cost not greater than the cost of power production by use of falling water.

We have vast deposits of iron ore at Sunrise, at Iron Mountain, and near the great Seminole Dam; immense deposits of dolomite with favorable magnesium content, trona, lucite, potash, aluminum clays, and other nonmetallic minerals. Unfortunately for us, great corporations have preempted production of most of these strategic minerals useful in our war efforts and are unwilling to operate outside the sources already owned and controlled by themselves. Therefore they can cash in and secure a greater money return with the assistance of Government advancement of nonrepayable loans.

Mr. President, if the war is won soon enough, if the bloody contest does not last too long, the entrenched business giants may supply our war needs. If the contest drags, we may later be calling for

the development of western resources when it is too late. We cannot afford to take that chance. Now is the imperative time to get out of the well-worn and crystalized and ossified path in which we have been moving.

While we are all thrilled by the slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor," let us look to the future lest in that future greater evils come to us at a time when we can only lament "It might have been."

Mr. President, I trust these few remarks may come to the attention of the Office of Procurement Mistakes.

#### PRODUCTION OF WAR SUPPLIES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in reading the newspaper this morning I was forcibly struck by several statements in a column written by Westbrook Pegler. Among other things, he calls attention in no uncertain language to the fact that we are not getting production, that we are not getting results. Then he makes this significant statement:

When we have developed a minute imitation of the Russian efficiency it might be all right to begin to look at our muscles in the glass and say how well we are doing.

In the few remarks I am about to make, Mr. President, it is not my purpose to start anything in the nature of "buck passing." In fact, my intention is just the opposite. This is no time for any of us to say, "Well, we at George do it," or "We failed to let George do it."

I feel that if we do not get production within the next 60 days it will be time enough to start a campaign of criticism. Let us not get into a buck-passing spree. That has already started in high places.

Mr. CONNALLY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is the Senator speaking about production under the O. P. M.?

Mr. WILEY. I am speaking of that.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does not the Senator from Wisconsin believe that the recent appointment, announced in the press last night, of Mr. Donald Nelson will have a very wholesome effect on all the production program? I regard Mr. Nelson as probably the strongest man in the whole O. P. M. organization, and that he is given sufficient authority to administer his new office, to organize it and direct it, I feel sure we will see quite a changed situation.

Mr. WILEY. I am very happy to have that assuring word from the distinguished Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. My reason for picking the statement is that as a member of the Truman committee I have observed Mr. Nelson before the committee and have been impressed by his testimony. I have had opportunity to confer personally with him on a number of matters, and, in my opinion, he has a grasp of the whole production situation which few, if any, other persons in the organization possess. I have very great faith in his accomplishing substantial and beneficial results in the high place to which he has been appointed. The only fear I entertain is that he may not be given broad enough authority—I will not say he will not be—and will not be authorized to

tend his activities over as wide a scope as I should like to see them extended.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield in order that I may propound a question to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. WILEY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. My recollection is that Mr. Donald Nelson is a part of the organization of O. P. M. at this time.

Mr. CONNALLY. He is, but his scope is limited, and he has limited authority. He is supposed to be head of the Priorities Division.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know anything about limits, but I know there has been no limitation of the criticism which has been directed to O. P. M., and I am wondering whether Mr. Nelson may be able to limit such criticism.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say to the Senator from Nevada that I think he will. I know there has been much criticism of the O. P. M., and much of it probably justified, because of the overlapping of so many agencies through which it is necessary to clear, and all that sort of thing, but I believe that of all the men I have had any acquaintance with in the O. P. M., Mr. Nelson has the widest and most comprehensive grasp of the whole situation. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] suggests that it is because he came from Missouri, but for some reason or other he left Missouri.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if he is from Missouri, then he must be "shown," and for that reason he will have to learn from now on.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am sure he is a man who does learn, and that he will learn from now on, because he is a very able man, a very clear-cut man. He was formerly connected with Sears Roebuck in its purchasing department.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. He was executive vice president.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am told he was executive vice president.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I know Mr. Nelson. I have been privileged to know him quite intimately. I know his make-up. What provoked me to rise to make these remarks was that Pegler's article said, "We need a tough guy. We need a guy who will spit on his hands and get results." That "tough guy" must have power. If we may indulge in any criticism, it is because power has not been delegated to individuals so they can do the job.

Mr. President, America wants results. We cannot take time now for anything except to get results. When the Axis Powers are defeated we can examine the situation, and find who was to blame for this or who was to blame for that. We can determine then who was to blame for the lag in production. What we need now is unity of effort. We cannot get unity if we indulge in verbal throat cutting, in back biting, and "passing the buck."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. How can we hope for unity in the country if there is none in the Cabinet? How can we get unity if the President of the United

State and the Secretary of Agriculture go in different directions simultaneously? When the first Lieutenant says, "Column right," while the captain is saying "Column left," how can there be any unity in the forward march?

Mr. WILEY. The answer is that if they keep traveling long enough in opposite directions they may finally come together. It may take a long time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. It might be observed that the Senate of the United States is as much responsible for the division as is anyone else.

Mr. McNARY. It might also be observed that anyone familiar with the situation and with the farm problem would not make such a statement as was made a moment ago.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the very thing I tried to avoid when I rose is apparently coming to pass. I prefer to have Senators take their own time and make their comments, because it is very apparent that one cannot make a consistent statement while being interrupted a great deal of the time.

I wish to emphasize one idea. We need unity in getting the Government into action. I do not care about our differing on minor matters. I do not care about our seeing along different lines in relation to questions of administration, but I do not want Senators to do what is being done in the larger public forum even by persons in high places. Spending our energies in that way will not aid us in getting the airplanes, tanks, and munitions which we should have.

Mr. Donald Nelson, I believe, if given full and complete power, can reconcile all interests and obtain results, but if he is simply given a position and must account for all his minor and major acts he will not get the results which the situation demands.

The other night I heard over a national hook-up an example of what I am speaking of. One speaker blamed the automobile industry for lack of defense production. Another speaker blamed the Army, the Navy, and the Government. He said the automobile industry had never been requested or ordered to turn its facilities over to the Government for defense production. The speaker said that the men whose business it was to know—I am now quoting his language—had not known, had not foreseen what they should have known and foreseen. In other words, Mr. President, we have in the picture now the same situation that existed when Billy Mitchell was trying to anticipate results and to bring what was needed to the attention of the leaders in the Army and the Navy.

Up to the time of Pearl Harbor no one apparently grasped what would be needed if we became involved in the war. In spite of the fact that we had appropriated \$56,000,000,000 for defense, and in spite of the fact that we had made contracts to the extent of about \$30,000,000,000, and spent only \$16,000,000,000, and in spite of the fact that the Lord gave us 2 years and 3 or 4 months before we were actually in the battle—in spite

of all that no one seems to have comprehended, at least those in high places do not seem to have comprehended, what was really needed for a war effort.

Mr. President, it does not do any good to talk about spilled milk, unless in doing so our attention is awakened to a comprehension of what is needed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator has extolled, and properly so, the memory of Billy Mitchell, who was court-martialed, and who died of a broken heart, but I wonder whether it has been brought to the Senator's attention that the Senate of the United States is not going to hold hearings on pending measures which embody the doctrine which was in the first instance promulgated by Billy Mitchell?

Mr. WILEY. Does the Senator refer to the proposal for a separate air force?

Mr. McCARRAN. I refer to the proposal for a separate air force, which was the child of William Mitchell.

If I may use the Senator's time for a moment, I will say that it is unfortunate, and that is as far as I shall go—it is unfortunate that the Senate does not care to have brought to one of its standing committees, facts which General Mitchell would have presented were he living at this time, and which he did present when he was living, and for doing so he was court-martialed and cashiered out of the Army.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am extremely sorry to hear that the Senate will not even give consideration to that great idea. I think it is something which merits consideration. I myself am not in a position to say on which side of the question I would vote were the question to come before the Senate, but I feel it would be a wise thing for us to give consideration to the question at this time.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think it should be said that during peacetime, acting upon a motion I made before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, agreement was entered into to give hearing before that committee, and to undertake to decide the question whether we should have a separate air force, as distinguished from the other armed services of the United States. The situation has entirely changed. We are at war, and we must fight the war with what we have.

The Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General Brett, who is in charge of all the air forces of the Allies in the Pacific, and General Arnold, who is the chief of the air forces of the United States, all agree that they do not have the time now to consider the question which has been raised; nor would they be able, if the Congress should vote that we must immediately establish a separate air force, to do so now. Undertaking to do so might result in disaster to the people of the United States. In my opinion at this juncture it would be a serious mistake now to bring General Brett back from the Pacific, where he is